Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1805. [No. 1434.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
two o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
in hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Dec. 20.

BELLONA GUNPOWDER.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, just received and for sale by

Lawraſon & Fowle.

October 26. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Twenty caſes Claret.

William Hodgſon.

October 16. d

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have Imported in the United States, from Liverpool, a part of their
FALL GOODS,
And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.
October 17 d.

FOR SALE.

Eight caſes low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR.
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
and a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23, d

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *firſt of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utenſils,
of every deſcription,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchaſers giving bond with good ſecurity for the payment.

September 5. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords, Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf.

The Subſcriber has for Sale, at his Store,

LIMES, in fine order, by the barrel or retail; SWEET ORANGES; SOFT SHEL'D ALMONDS by the frail or ſmaller quantity; Rhode-Iſland APPLES by the barrel, at fifteen ſhillings; Rhode-Iſland BEETS by the barrel, at twelve ſhillings; CHEESE, POTATOES, and KNIT YARN STOCKINGS, MITTINS and GLOVES—together with a general aſſortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

October 24. 6t§

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES *FOR SALE.*

WE have juſt received 575 large HIDES, which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit

Alſo,
A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24. d

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabſco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The ſoil is generally adapted to the produce of ſmall grain—and, if too conſiderable for one purchaſer, will be laid off in lots ſuitable for ſmall farms. A deſcription of the land is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe will, no doubt, firſt view it. The payments required will be one-third caſh, and the balance in two annual inſtalments, to be ſecured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the laſt payment is complied with. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premiſes; who is fully authoriſed by me, to ſell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, Auguſt 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September laſt,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceaſed. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overſeers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on *Sundays*, until the Sunday after the ſeſſion of Congreſs incluſive.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 23. d6t

☞ PRINTING, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)



THE SHIP
UNITED STATES,
An eſtabliſhed
REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or paſſage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Amſterdam—Direct.



THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. William Weſton,

Will commence loading in TWO DAYS, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco*, of her cargo being ready, the remainder and ſmall freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of conſignment, or if conſigned to *W. & J. Willink*, a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amſterdam, or Caſh at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Waſhington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawraſon & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Sale, on a liberal credit,



The SCHOONER
FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500 barrels, between 4 and 5 years old, ſails faſt, and is in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,
Corner of King and Waſhington-ſtreets.

October 22. d

For Freight, or Charter,



THE NEW SHIP
RHODA & BETSEY
ELIAS TENNY,
MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, ſhe has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect ſtaunch order, commodious for paſſengers and a firſt rate ſailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

I HAVE FOR SALE,

AN acre or half-acre LOT of GROUND, (believed to be an ACRE LOT) adjoining the improved lot of Mrs. Edward Carter, of *Frederickſburgh*; it is a corner lot on the main ſtreet and fronts three ſtreets.

Alſo, 200 acres of LAND, in the county of Goochland, adjoining the land of Mr. Thomas Eldridge, Mr. Samuel Smith and others, as well as upon a branch of Licking-Hole-Creek.

Alſo, a reverſionary (undivided or divided) right of moiety of 200 acres, adjoining the town of Manchester, in the county of Cheſterfield, as well as 400 acres adjoining the lands of Colonel Nathaniel Wilkinſon and others, in the county of Henrico. They are offered for ſale either on ſhort or long credit, or diſcountable notes, or for caſh, being very much in want of money.—For further particulars application may be made to me at Mr. Mott's, in Alexandria, or in my abſence to Mr. *Thomas Swann* of the ſaid city.

RICHARD DOBSON.

October 23. co4t‡

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE
60 quarter caſks Malaga Wine, of a ſuperior quality
60 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. firſt quality Havanna Segars
700 do American Sewing Twine.
Alſo, from ſch'r Dove, from Portland,
8 pipes Vidona Wine
30,000 feet Merchantable Boards.
IN STORE,
20 cheſts young Hyſon Tea
12 do. hyſon Skin
2 do. Souchong
1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture
50 do. Ravens Duck
50 do. Ruſſia do.
3 bales India Twine
70 barrels New-England Rum
6 pipes Holland Gin
1 do. Port Wine
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
100 boxes brown Soap
20 do. Chocolate
Prime Beef
China Bowls in boxes
Mens' coarſe Shoes, and
A FEW CASKS BELLONA GUNPOWDER.

October 5. d

MRS. GRAY

Has removed to KING-STREET, *four doors above the* INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN—*and has juſt received her*
Fall Aſſortment of Faſhionable *MILLINERY.*

October 26. eo3t*

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH

Have received, in addition to their uſual aſſortment,
The following Articles:

20 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Iſland Spirits.
50 quarter-caſks Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines.
A few pipes Bourdeaux Brandy.
5 tons Patent Shot, aſſorted.
30 quarter-caſks double F Gunpowder.
15 cheſts Teas, aſſorted.
15 bags Pepper.
10 do. Pimento.
60 boxes Brown Soap, &c. &c. &c.

October 25. 2aw3w

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.ee

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of
Muſcovade Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and
Teneriffe } WINES.
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and
Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Green Coffee, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Hobart and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre; Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
Britiſh Gunpowder of various ſizes;
&c. &c.

October 18.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt executed by *Henry Lee* to the ſubſcriber, for ſecuring a debt due from the ſaid Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceaſed; the following TRACT OF LAND will be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 25th day of November, enſuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marſh, lying in the county of Weſtmoreland, and ſtate of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford eſtate, and bordering on the Potomak river.

(Signed)
Buſhrod Waſhington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17. d27t

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for ſale by Robert Gray, in King-ſtreet.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

AUGUST 25, 1805.

STATE OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

In a note from the Moniteur, upon the policy of Austria and Prussia, the writer remarks, that it is no wise surprising that the number of troops which Austria has put in motion should incline England to believe her disposed to coalesce against France, but that Napolean entertains a better opinion of the Emperor, than to imagice him guilty of such short sighted policy as to put his crown and dominions to hazard for the sake of swelling the maritime insolence of England and introducing into Europe a *Semi barbarian* Power, to press down, and trim the balance of States, with which she is wholly unconnected.

The writer proceeds to comment upon the interference of Russia at Ratisbon, *in throwing down the gauntlet to* France, *and using every effort to precipitate the Germanic body into hostilities*, and winds up his clause by observing, that the states of Germany knew better than to excite a war to be fought at their own doors, which must either weaken or destroy them, and afford some pretence for Russia to pursue the manifest policy of the North, its taking advantage of their lassitude and debility to increase her power in the South.

Prussia is then appealed to as a model for them all: her submissive, her well judged *costume* they are all invited to wear, she alone knows her interest as connected with France, and the Emperor of Austria and his States, are entreated to set their features by this mirror of good policy and complaisance.

In a word, this note pursues the double object of intimidating and cajoling Austria; it affects to believe her inclined to peace, at the same time that it infers hostility from the movement of her troops; it intimidates by unmasking motives of interest and ambition in Russia, in every alliance of war with the states of the south.

There is no question but the situation of Austria is critical, but there is no reason for dispair; no power ever escaped from destruction that has been so near to it as Austria; no power has ever exhibited such wonderful reverses of good and ill fortune. In the 17th century she was twice on the brink of ruin; her territory over-run by a victorious enemy, and her capital beseiged. In the next century, she withstood a coalition of the most powerful Germanic States confederating with France, and it was not until she seemed utterly lost, that she put forth her strength and rose superior to her disasters.

It is the misfortune of Austria, that she exhausts in the splendor and magnificence of her court, the resources which should be kept for her defence; it is thus, that in the commencement of a campaign advantages are always gained over her, before she can muster her troops or regulate her supplies. But notwithstanding, Austria has a strength somewhat unaccountable and peculiar to herself. More deficient in pecuniary resources than any other great power in Europe, she is better able to subsist and do considerable things without them. By long habit, the whole state is formed to its necessities, and the subject is more ready to supply free quarters, and submit to military licence than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts, and whilst the war is carried on near home, an arbitrary government, operating on so extensive an object, can hardly fail of such resources as must serve an Austrian army; which is still paid, as Tacitus describes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; "*they have a plentiful table in lieu of pay.*"

Though slow in her operations, Austria makes amends by her perseverance; if she does not play the game with sufficient spirit, she never throws up her cards; and though by an error common to many courts, but particularly fatal to this, she is accustomed to interfere too much and too minutely in the operations of the campaign, there is reason to believe that the prudence of the archduke, under whose guidance her armies are, has effectually cured her of this folly.

By the celerity of her movements, France has an undoubted advantage; but it has always been the design of Astria that the issue of the war should rather arise from the general result and concurrence of all the operations, gradually producing a solid, though a slow advantage, than from the effect of a bold, quick, and masterly stroke.

Prussia, now on the edge of the French territory, with a ministry who already consider Bonaparte as more their master than their own sovereign, with the name of a French ally, is almost as effectually a vice-royalty of France, as Holland itself.

The scheme of war, which is concerted between Austria, England and Russia, cannot yet be known. If it be intended that the latter power should march troops into Germany, Prussia is the point of contract. That the court of Berlin will not suffer her territories to be made a thoroughfare for the Russian armies is certain; and that she must be alarmed at the proximity of so large a force, is natural. What plan, therefore, will she pursue? An armed neutrality is almost as expensive as war, with none of its probable advantages; and this is not exactly the time for an alliance with France, and a participation in the contest. It is difficult to know the exact course that Prussia will take. It is probably neither her policy nor interest to join the confederacy, because none of the objects of the confederacy immediately concern her. The intent of the war is to drive France into her boundaries, and recover the conquests which she has made from Austria. In this, Prussia can have no concern. She has lost no province in Italy, no imperial city in Germany. Of whatsoever territory France may be divested, Prussia can have no claim to it; nor can Austria, from views of safety, permit her to have it even as an indemnity.

With no immediate object in the war, can it be supposed that she would fight to replace Austria in her former strength, or restore that balance of power, by the dislocation of which she has chiefly prospered. Prussia, as has often been said, has no concern with the balance of power, or, if any, one immediately opposed to its re-establishment. The balance of power (if the treaty of Westphalia be considered as regulating it) was instituted before Prussia was politically born; she considers it, therefore, as a sort of Nugatory law, and renounces its sanction and obligation.

The object of the court of Berlin is either to continue the present state of the continent, or to improve her condition from the ruin of the house of Austria, and the evident policy of France in the event of a successful war, to oppose Prussia against Russia in the north, and prevent the accession of the latter power to any future European confederacy.

The Court of Berlin, therefore, must rejoice at the present quarrel between France and Russia; it is a gale which blows her on her voyage. France has now a direct interest in strengthening her in order to oppose her to Russia, and as Bonaparte must necessarily keep some *out post* in that quarter. Prussia need not fear being deposed, after she has served the turn of her ally.

BOSTON, October 21.

Lateſt from Europe.

Several packages of papers were received by the Mary, captain How, arrived yesterday from London, but their dates are no later than those received by the Pomona.

On the important subject of the confederacy against France which now assumes a bold and formidable aspect, the London Times, of the 28th August contains the following remarks:

A more important subject than that which now engages the public attention relative to the grand confederacy can scarcely be expected to exist. When the ambitious projects of Bonaparte came to be fully developed; when it appeared that the treaty of Luneville, the peace of Amiens, and every other treaty made by the usurper, were no better than the failacious truces, formed only for the purpose of gaining time to mature his plans, and to furnish him with what alone was wanting to him, a navy; when the subjugation of Switzerland, the encroachments in Italy, and the continued oppression of Holland, had opened the eyes of politicians as to his real views, it then became a question what power should first enter the list with this enemy of peace, of liberty, and of independence.——Some power must lead the way in checking the mad career of his ambition; but the continental powers with the exception of Russia were torpid, palsied by fear, or incapable, from having been entirely exhausted, of making an effort. England alone had the spirit and resolution openly to resent his insults, and resist his tyranny. It was the reasonable expectation of most persons well acquainted with the state of Europe, that the sense of their own danger would induce the continental powers to embrace the opportunity to form a strong league for stopping abuses and aggressions, which could only end in sapping and undermining the liberties and independence of the civilized world; for restraining within due bounds an enormous military power, which threatened to overawe the world. Politicians were somewhat disappointed that more forward dispositions to this effect did not appear, and yet it probably was for the better, that the measure was not precipitated.

Though France had boasted that England was unable to contend single handed with her; England has shewn that she could singly continue the war with the "Great Nation" year after year without suffering loss or damage; her resources unimpaired—her commerce even increased.——This was in itself a grand point to be established. It gave to the continental states a confidence in the strength and power of Great Britain. No other state in Europe could have done the same, it therefore proved that England was proper to be the first in this grand confederation for the liberties of mankind.

It was proper also that the usurper should have given further unequivocal proofs, besides those which we have mentioned, of the malignity of his designs. Trusting in the tameness or inability of the other powers, this he effectually did in the violation of neutral territory, in the seizure of the Duke D'Enhien, the invasion of Hanover, the insults he wantonly gave to the ambassadors of the most respectable ststes, in the usurpation of the Italian crown &c. &c. It was well too that these things served gradually to awaken those whose dearest interests were concerned, to enable them gradually, and therefore effectually, to make their preparations.

We trust we may now congratulate the public on the fairest prospect that has ever yet appeared, of the abridgement of that monstrous power, so formidable to all Europe. The former confederacies against France were ill compacted and inefficient, while the enthusiasm by which the French at that period were actuated, was as a wall of iron. In the Coalition, Austria was the only Continental Power that was sincere, active, firm, and efficient. Prussia soon dropt from the confederacy, and became almost the ally of France; the crafty Catharine fought, indeed, with her manifestoes, but she gave neither money nor men. Had Paul I. continued the honorable career on which he entered, when he sent Suwarrow into Italy, the power of France might have been readily reduced; but the versatile Monarch soon relinquished the virtuous design, and the recall of his General blasted the hopes that all good politicians had began to entertain.

The present confederacy is headed by two young and high-spirited Monarchs (one of them the descendant & namesake of that hero, whose single arm once sustained the Protestant cause, and the cause of liberty in Europe.) The power and resources of Russia are infinite, especially when combined with Austria, which has at this moment the best appointed and finest disciplined army in Europe, and, perhaps the most accomplished General, Prince Charles. This confederacy, therefore, of Russia, Austria, Sweden, and England, is certainly most formidable, especially when we observe, that its efforts are directed against the obnoxious Tyrant and Usurper, who cannot be regarded with sentiments of esteem, even by his own subjects, or rather slaves.

We have recommended, and we again recommend, in case of a new Continential Coalition, a magnanimous distinction between the Usurper and the people of France. We hope the powers united in so good a cause, will, in a noble and impartial Manifesto, distinctly disclaim all schemes of partition, all interference with the interior arrangements of that country. From what we know of the sentiments of that people so harrassed, so broken by revolutionary violence and rapine, we have not a doubt but the consequence would be the restoration of their lawful sovereign; but like our own Charles, he should be recalled, not forced upon the nation. Such a declaration, accompanied by a solemn profession, that their wish was to restore the independence of those States, whom the unhappy success of revolutionary France has subverted, would, we apprehend, completely palsy the arms of those on whom the Usurper depends for defence if not effectualy turn them against him.

COMMERCIAL.

Extract from remarks in a Liverpool price current of Aug. 27.

....

COTTON.

Since the date of our last price current, we conceive that about fifteen thousand bags of Cotton have been sold, of which a considerable part were Uplands and New-Orleans.——From the first to the tenth inst. the prices of those descriptions continued gradually to advance, and about the last mentioned date 19 3-4d. per lb. was given for prime Uplands, and 20 1-2d. per lb. for prime New Orleans; shortly afterwards the demand became considerably lessened, and some few sales were at prices from 1-2d. to 1d. per lb. under what had been previously current. This suspension in the demand was what might be expected after such extensive sales, and the reduction in price, the effect of an attempt on the part of the dealers to depress the market in order that they might supply themselves more largely upon terms somewhat more favorable. The principal part of the holders were however firm in their determination not to sell at a reduced rate; the dealers are again come into the market, and are making purchases but not to any great extent at the prices quoted. We entertain a favorable opinion of the future currency of those descriptions as from the accounts we have received, we believe that nearly the whole of the last crop, is arrived, and that a considerable number of the dealers have not yet supplied themselves.——The stock in the importers hand is still large. A few hundred bags of the middling and inferior descriptions of sea island have been sold at prices from 1d. to 2d. per lb. above those current at the close of the last month. There is not however much enquiry at present for this description of cotton, but we nevertheless look for an increased demand, at somewhat higher prices in the course of the next, or the following month. —Some few bales of Bourbon from fair to pretty good qualities have been made at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as the stocks are heavy, and the demand limited, we do not look to any material amendment in prices.

INDIGO.

This article is scarce, and in brisk demand.

POT ASHES.

The market being better stocked with pot ashes, prices have given away, and it seems probable there will be a further reduction if the supplies are not very small. There are few pearl ashes, the prices of such are consequently better supported.

BEESWAX.

Very scarce.

NAVAL STORES.

The low price of turpentine has induced some speculation, and the late arrivals have been speedily bought up at the annexed quotations, but as there is a considerable stock of the old importations on hand, we do not expect any material alteration soon. Tar is steady, and likely to support the present currency.

STAVES.

The demand having continued pretty steady for staves, and the arrivals having been moderate, the stock of good remaining in the market is small and although an advance in price is not expected, it is probable that the present quotations will be supported.

TIMBER.

Considerable supplies of hardwood having arrived, the dealers will not purchase unless at prices considerably reduced, the quotation is therefore merely nominal.—Oak and pine are likely to meet a sale at the present currency.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

Arrived ship Manchester, Bunker, in 39 days from Malaga. Left there, brigs Olympus, Smith, of Boston, for Tonningen; Felicity, Boyd, of Portsmouth, for do. Pallas, Rice, of Boston, for Hamburgh; Spanish Lady, Vanneman, to sail for Philadelphia, in 3 or 4 days; schooner Maryland Mary, for Norfolk, in 3 or 4 days; brig Hector, Allen, for Salem, in 3 or 4 days; a New-York brig arrived there from Barcelona, 3 or 4 hours before capt. Bunker sailed. The brigs Nancy, Gardner, for New York; and Neutrality, Gardner, for Boston, both sailed 6 hours before the Manchester. In lat. 43, long. 62, 30, Boston, for Amsterdam. Markets dull. The brig Stork, Cornell, of Rhode Island, at Malaga, the 5th September, in 76 days passage, and sailed the next day for Marseilles, having been brought to, to the westward of the Western Islands, robbed, and the captain, supercargo, and boy, severely flogged: they threatened to cut the boys head off, upon which he immediately jumped overboard, and was picked up a quarter of a mile from the brig.

Ship Minerva, Hammond (of Rechester) in 68 days from St. Petersburgh, and 53 days from Elsineur. Left at St. Petersburgh, the Severn, just arrived from Baltimore; ship Charles, for New York, in 3 days; brig ——, Sweat, of Newburyport; brig ——, Appleton, of Portsmouth. The ship General Hamilton, Page, for Newburyport; and ship Good Hope, Ward, for Salem. Sailed from Elsineur in company with the ship Resolution, Darby, for Baltimore; brig Sargeant, for Gloucester; a barque for Salem, and several others. October 8, lat. 43, long. 51, spoke the ship

me New Orleans; shortly af
demand became considerably
some few sales were at prices
1d. per lb. under what had
ly current. This suspension
was what might be expected
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lers to depress the market in
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come into the market, and
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rices quoted. We entertain
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upplied themselves.——The
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2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as
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INDIGO.

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POT ASHES.

et being better stocked with
ces have given away, and it
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e supplies are not very small.
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sequently better supported.

BEESWAX.

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NAVAL STORES.

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STAVES.

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long. 51, spoke the shi

Joseph and Phoebe, 17 days from Balti
more, for Bremen. October 13, lat. 42,
14, long. 61, 35, spoke ship Boston, Trott,
11 days from Liverpool for Boston. Pas
sengers, F. de Saudol Roy, lady and ser
vant.

English schooner Adventure, Norris, in
16 days from Halifax. Passengers, Mrs.
and Miss Nortique, Messrs. Quesnet, An
drews and Gabbald, who were taken out of
the ship Zulema, Alfton, from Bordeaux
for Philadelphia, captured by the frigate
Cleopatra on the 12th September, in lat.
, 12, long. 73, 39, after being out 49
days. The brig Jefferson, was captured on
the 14th, off the Capes, from Marseilles
for Philadelphia; and brig Henrietta, Dar
nell, of Baltimore, from Guadaloupe for
New York, off Sandy Hook. The schoo
ner Charlotte-Augusta, Judry, sailed in
company with the Adventure for New-
York.

—

Captain Bunker left Malaga the 14th
September, and informs, the last accounts
from Cadiz, stated the combined fleets were
in port, and were blockaded by a British
fleet; the Carthagena fleet were also in port;
and capt. B. understood that our affairs
were likely to be adjusted with Spain. The
United States frigate Constellation, sailed
in co. with captain Bunker, for the United
States.

—

Captain Hammond, from St. Peters
burgh, informs, that the Russians were
making every preparation for war—that 5
sail of the line were hauled outside of the
Mole at Cronstadt, and ready to sail at a
moments warning—that there were in the
harbour about 20 sail of the line, most of
which were getting ready for sea—
that one ship of the line and two frigates
were launched at Petersburgh the latter
part of July; that three Russian frigates
were cruizing in the Baltic; and, that at
present, the Russian army consisted of
400,000 men. A war with France was
considered as inevitable. A number of
British ships had been taken up for the con
veyance of troops to Lubec.

—

We have carefully examined our files of
Bordeaux papers by the Louisana, which
are to the 12th of September; and, though
we have not discovered that a Continental
Coalition had been formed at that date, or
that war had actually broken out between
France and the powers supposed to have
coalesced, yet, from the articles we have
translated, the reader will perceive that
such an event is apparently not very remote.
France has withdrawn into the interior, to
act as circumstances may render necessary,
a great part of the troops originally intend
ed for the invasion of England; Russia is
marching her hordes towards the Austrian
territories; and the Emperor of Germany
is embodying his legions in great numbers,
to co-operate, as it is supposed, with Rus
sia. All is bustle and warlike preparation;
and a few days later intelligence from Eu
rope will most assuredly furnish us with
matters of high political importance.

(Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.)

PARIS, September 1.

The Count de Cobentzel, ambassador
from Austria, is here daily.

They write from Madrid that the king
has rendered public the recipe of Doctor
Lafuente against the yellow fever. It con
sists of taking from eight to ten ounces of
quinquina, within the first 48 hours after
the attack; the disorder thereby loses all
its malignity. The doctor has given a vo
lume of cases attested by the public author
ities.

The immediate return of the Emperor
to St. Cloud is announced, but it is not be
lieved that he will remain long there.

His excellency marshal Massena is gone
to Italy, to take the command of the French
army.

It is reported that a body of French
troops has entered Naples.

September 3.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, an extraordi
nary sitting of the conversative senate was
held under the presidency of the arch-chan
cellor of the empire.

His majesty the emperor arrived at
Malmaison this morning.

September 4.

It is generally believed that the senate
on Monday discussed the propriety of re
storing the old callender after the first day
of January next.

September 5.

The division under general Oudinof, of
9000 grenadiers, composing the advanced
guard, passed by forced marches on the 2d
instant through Cambrai, and was followed
by four other divisions of 9000 men each.

By an imperial decree of the 9th Messi
dor the island of Elba is reunited to the de
partment of Corsica.

The combined squadrons left Ferrol on the 16th thermidor, and entered Cadiz on the 4th Fructidor. Admiral Collingwood with four ships and a frigate entered the roads the same morning.

On the 14th instant (September 1st) the first division of the armed body commanded by Marshal Davoust, arrived at Lille, and continued on the day following their march towards the Rhine. Three regiments of horse chasseurs and two regiments of hussars have also passed through that city on the same destination.

—

Strasbourg, August 30.

The new organization of the the Austrian troops has been successfully effected. All the regiments of infantry will be composed of five battallions, and one of grenadiers. The last will have 600, and each of the other battallions 900 men.

According to the German papers the negociations between France and Austria continue without interruption. The same papers speak continually of the great movements making by the Russian troops in ci devant Poland. They state as certain that an army is forming there; but of its number, its object, or by whom it is to be commanded, they are uninformed.

September 1.

They write from Ratisbon that the French charge d'affairs, on the 25th August, transmitted to the ministers and envoys resident in that city, a note, the substance of which is that the Emperor of the French has found it necessary to direct his attention to the movements of the troops and the reassembling the armies in the Tyrol and on the frontiers of Italy; that he wishes to preserve his confidence in the pacific sentiments of Austria, but that he cannot dispense with demanding an explanation of the movements which are in agitation; that if this explanation should be unsatisfactory, a French army shall pass the Rhine, but that the princes and states of Germany may reckon upon the friendship of France, which has been manifested upon every occasion, and of which so many proofs have been given, &c.

We are assured that the note by which these explanations have been demanded has been presented to the court of Vienna, whose answer we wait for with the utmost anxiety. In the mean time we know generally that the Austrian army formed at Wells, near Lintz, in Upper Austria, has crossed the Inn, and taken military positions in Bavaria. We know also that the court of Mvnich has been officially informed of this measure.

—

PETERSBURGH, August 10.

It is confirmed that our troops are taking a direction towards the provinces dependent on the house of Austria, and particularly towards Gallicia and Silesia, and that they are assembling in the environs of Troppau and Jagerndorf. They speak also of bodies of troops which will be embarked, and that they will be joined by a foreign force.

September 2.

His excellency the minister of foreign affairs arrived at the imperial camp at Boulogne in the night between the 11th and 12th fructidor, and on the morning of the 12th transacted business with the emperor.

That part of the imperial guard stationed at Paris departed for Strasburgh; the companies of chasseurs will march to day, and the grenadiers to-morrow.

—

Florence, August 17.

An Austrian courier arrived here yesterday from Naples brings intelligence that the court had quitted the capital, and retired to Palermo. At the departure of the same courier a considerable fleet lay before Naples, but he was ignorant to what nation it belonged. The armed force under the orders of general Sait Cyr, is concentrated in the two Ambruzes.

We are also assured that the kings of the two Sicilies on being solicited to take a part in the differences which exist between France and England, has renewed his former declaration that he will observe the most scrupulous neutralisy. Several couriers passed through the city within these few days, from Petersburg for Naples, with all possible expedition.

—

Genoa, August 24.

We have received news from Toulon of the arrival in that port of the squadron under the orders of M. Jerome Bonaparte. His progress has been retarded by tempestuous weather.

—

Boulogne, August 31.

That part of the French army on the sea coast, which has departed for the Rhine marched in columns, in the same order which is practised in the camps; so that when they arrive on the theatre of war, they will be found all formed and disposed for the operations of the campaign. A finer army was never seen, one more impatient for battle, or more animated with the presage of certain victory.

—

Captain Hawley, arrived at New Haven, informs, that just as he was leaving Trinidad, a mail boat arrived from Barbadoes bringing dispatches for the governor, who was absent at another part of the island —Soon after her arrival news was in circulation that a French fleet, consisting of 31 sail of battle ships, from Rochefort was spoke in lat. 9, long. 41. The inhabitants were preparing for immediate martial law. Captain H. touched at St. Thomas; while there a number of vessels arrived, which had experienced much damage, in the severe gales of the 19th Sept. in lat 23, long. 63.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

At a time when the combined fleet is said to be before Brest, ready to co-operate with the inner fleet; when the whole line of coast opposite to England is lined with troops and transports prepared for the invasion; when the great contest between England and France, has some chance of approaching to a crisis; it may not be uninteresting to the reader to peruse the following reflections from De Croisœuil's 5th part of Revolutionary annals, on the views of France with respect to England.

"No continental power, then, shall henceforth espouse the British cause, and assist its triumph. Deep injuries, too, yet call for redress; nor can the memory of the past be suddenly or totally obliterated. Personal and direct outrages have challenged the resentment of the first consul and all France is ready to avenge his wrongs. Can the French easily forget the dark and odious designs of Great Britain against their country? "Let us recollect, exclaimed once the British Senate, that this war is without a precedent: it is not a civilized war, it is a war of extermination which we are called upon to wage." How different this barbarous and sanguinary declaration from the humane, noble, and truly magnanimous sentiments of the celebrated Walsingham, Ambassador of England, at the Court of Charles IX! The perfidy of Catharine de Medicis had justly raised his indignation. He had the sublime courage to deplore in the presence of that Queen the horrid fate of the numerous victims sacrificed on St. Bartholomew's Day, by her premeditated cruelty. What a contrast, too, between that more than hostile language of the British Parliament, and the benevolent project of a perpetual peace secretly planned by the illustrious Elizabeth and Henry IV; dreamed since, to use the common phrase, by the Abbe de St. Pierre; traduced by so many writers, but eloquently defended by Rousseau, and now, perhaps, on the eve of being realized?

"The northern powers must from sound policy, from a regard for their own interest, incline to the side of France, whose first and most ardent desire is to cherish and preserve peace. But the tranquility of Europe never can be established on a permanent basis, whilst England retains her preponderance. Her restless spirit is too incompatible with that profound and steady calms which essentially promotes the happiness of nations, and from which agricultural countries, in particular, derive their prosperity. The empire of the seas is no longer the empire of the world. The resources and wealth of Great Britain flow from her commerce. For the purposes of self-protection and defence, she must maintain an immense naval force. Her fleets are deemed invincible; but cannot they be paralysed, and rendered perfectly harmless? Only let the British commerce be prescribed on the continent, and the effect is produced. The system of prohibitory measures, lately devised and adopted with respect to that commerce, will be attended with greater success than any other mode of warfare. Under the operation of that system, Great Britain must gradually decline, and no effusion of blood need accompany her fall.

"*Delenda est Carthago!* exclaimed Cato the elder. The sentiment is shocking. No nation can find its real intrest in the entire destruction of another. Let Europe content herself with erasing from the catalouge of primary states, the name of Great Britain, and with lessening her weight in the political scale. Thus much may be easily effected. Heaven forbid that we should say, "let not a gun be fired throughout Europe without our leave!" But let France declare her unalterable resolution to secure to Europe 50 years of inviolate peace. Let her use her influence, exert her power, only to mediate between other nations, and reconcile their differences. What can prevent her from accomplishing all those miracles? England seems already to dread them. We may estimate her fears by the solicitude which her precautions betray. Her peace establishment exhibits the same features as a state of war would present. Her extraordiary expences absorb, and indeed exceed her annual revenue. The least reverse may suffice to shake that public credit, which has hitherto been the palladium of her power, and which, under less prosperous circumstances, would only serve to disguise her weakness, and must in the end, annihilate her boasted resources and illusory wealth. A general conspiracy already seems to undermine her commerce. A secret and well concerted policy calls into action extensive and powerful means, the operation of which resembles the effect of some mysterious and magic art. Great Britain has placed herself in a situation, assumed an attitude, which an uninterrupted train of victories can alone maintain; but shall victory be always faithful to her cause?"

—

The friends of Mr. Jefferson begin to be in serious trouble about the fifth volume of the life of Washington, which is soon to appear. The fourth volume concludes with the military career of the general. In the fifth we expect an account of his civil administration. It is not strange, therefore, that the correspondent of Mazzei and Pain, and those who have been partakers in his iniquity, should feel unusual solicitude upon this occasion. One of Mr. Jefferson's editors at Richmond is endeavouring to prepare his readers for the shock which he supposes the character of his oracle is about to receive. He concludes a number of remarks upon the subject by saying: "It is the settled conviction of our understanding, that the materials of the political life of Washington should have slept in manuscript, and that the fifth volume should not have seen the light before the middle of the present century."

We have not the least doubt of the sincerity of this declaration. Mr. Jefferson would be willing to give more money than he paid to Callender for writing the Prospect Before Us, if by that means he could postpone the publication of a correct history of Washington's administration until the middle of the present century. How far Mr. Marshall's history will go in treating of the conduct of certain men who made a conspicuous figure during that administration, we know not. The solicitude of Mr. Jefferson's friends shows that they are well aware of what can be done.

[Charleston paper]

Bellona Gunpowder and Soal-Leather.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 sides red Soal Leather
New-England Rum, and a few hogsheads St. Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for retailing;

Just received and for Sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.

October 29. d

39 barrels Tanners' Brown Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
EZRA KINSEY & Co.

October 29. 3t

NOTICE.

I have stored with *Stephen Moore*, on Market-street wharf, one trunk, belonging to a passenger that I brought from Baltimore, name unknown to me: But by paying to *Stephen Moore* eight dollars and the price of this advertisement, the trunk may be had again by applying to

James Keith.

October 29. 3t*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Adams*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment. The subscriber requests this notice will be duly attended to, that she may be enabled speedily to close the accounts of her testator.

Hannah Adams, *Executrix.*

Fairfax county, near the Little Falls, Oct. 29. 3t

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Have received per Ship United States, just arrived
A well assorted importation of
FALL GOODS,
Which are open and ready for SALE.
10th mon. 18th. eo3t saw3w

Drugs and Medicines.

The subscriber has for SALE, at his Shop on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Royal streets,

A large and general Assortment of
MEDICINES,
Lately imported from APOTHECARY'S HALL, LONDON—together with the following
PAINTS:

White Lead, ground in oil, and dry, in kegs, 1-4 cwt each.
Red Lead in kegs, 200 weight each.
Venetian Red, in casks, 200 do. each.
Spanish Whiting, by the hogshead or in smaller quantities.
Spanish Brown, ground in oil, in kegs 1-4 cwt each, or dry.
Vermillion, Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2, and Patent Yellow.

Also, a variety of the most celebrated
Patent Medicines now in use,
With a few boxes of COLORS of different sizes.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

He will put up, if required, Medical Chests for the use of private families or for sea, accompanied with plain and suitable directions.

A. Sanderson.

October 22. eo

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do, Spun do.
Do. York Fur and Dorchire do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Work, Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

LANDING,

From on board the schooner Federalist,
1,600 Prime SPANISH HIDES,
39 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGARS, of very superior quality & heavy weight.
4 Puncheons St. Croix RUM,
4 Tons LOGWOOD,
Also on Hand,
80 *hhds. Martinique Clayed* SUGARS,
FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch, & Co.

October 15. eozw

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell, my BRICK HOUSE and LOTT, on King Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph street—*Dry Goods* will be taken in payment. As the situation is centrical, and the house nearly new, and sufficient to accommodate a large family, and completely fitted up for a store in front, with other convenient houses back, I think it needless ro say more, because whoever may wish to purchase will see and judge for themselves. If not sold in a few days, I will rent said property for one or more years as can be agreed on.

William Halley.

October 21. 2aw

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by *Thomas Matthews*—Likewise, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT DAY CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 25th. 2awtf

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 *Spanish Hides* just received and for sale by
JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhds. *and* 100 *bbls.* MUSCOVADO SUGAR *entitled to draw back, and* GROCERIES *as usual.*

Oct. 16. 3taw3w.

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chesnut RAILS.
Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 19.

ADAM LYNN,

Has received per the United States, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of *Jewellery, Plated Goods, Japanned & Hardware,* which he offers for Sale, viz.

Gold locket rings, ear-rings, seals, &c.

Plated castors, candlesticks, bread-trays, coffee and tea-pots, sugar-dishes.

Japanned tea-trays, in setts, bread and knife trays, snuffer trays, cannisters, tea-caddies, plated Suwarrow spurs, powder flasks, and shot belts, marking types and Reeves's colors, in boxes.

Shovels and tongs, green wire and common fenders, Bellows, hearth brushes.

Elegant Sattin Wood Knife Cases, of a new fashion.

Derbyshire Sparr Chimney Ornaments,
Pocket Pistols and Dirks,
Knives, Forks, Pen-knives, Scissars, &c. &c.

ALSO

A few setts elegant Cut Glass, Desart Dishes, Globe Lamps, &c. and a large assortment of
WHIPS;

Which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the manufacturers prices.

Silver Ware and Jewellery made to order as usual.

TO LET,

A two story Brick House, in King-street, opposite Snowden's printing-office.

Oct. 21 eo6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber having removed into the state of Maryland, will offer for Sale, on the 27th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day:

All the Stock, of every description, upon his farm near this town:

ALSO,

A number of valuable Negroes, for a term of years.

Terms made known on the day of sale. He will sell or rent said Farm on very advantageous terms.

John Carlyle Herbert.

October 7. 1awt20thNov.tdtf

PUBLIC SALE,

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *James Davidson* to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joseph Thomas* and *Josiah Faxon*, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 15th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, *Trustee.*

October 24. dtf

TWENTY DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a light colored *Mulatto Man*, named *WILLIAM*, with long black hair disposed to curl; of neat active make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, plausible manners, small mouth, wanting teeth in the upper jaw in front, passionate temper when unrestrained, and impatient with horses, the care of which he has been accustomed to, as also to tavern waiting and farming. His wife lives near the French academy, Baltimore, with a carpenter named *Joseph Thompson*, and his mother with a certain *Caleb Owens*, farmer, near Baltimore, from whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid upon said slave being lodged in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again. The above slave is 24 years old.

Samuel De Butts.

Mount-Welby, Maryland, opposite to Alexandria, October 22. dtf

N. B. He was seen in Alexandria on Friday last the 18th instant. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving or harboring him.

S. D. B.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS, or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. dtf

ROBERT GRAY

Has just received from the Manufactory in Boston,
Fourteen boxes Playing-Cards;
Which he offers for sale very low for cash, by the box or dozen.

ALSO, ON HAND,
An extensive assortment of Books and Stationary.

N. B. Country merchants, public and private libraries, and public schools, supplied on very low terms.

October 7. d3ta1awlm

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, 5th of November next, will be Sold at the Vendue-Store, for cash,
A valuable Mulatto Woman,
About 21 years of age.

She will be sold for the term of 13 years from the 13th of June last. She is an excellent house servant and a woman of good character.

P. G. Marsteller.

October 28. dtf

NOTICE.

I do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against trusting any person on my account without my special order; having had so many of this description I am determined to have no more.

B. DADE.

October 28. 3t

Douglass & Mandeville,

Lower end of KING-STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE

Jamaica, Antigua, St. Croix, & N. England } RUM, In hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy, & Holland Gin, } In Pipes.
Loaf, Lump & Brown } SUGAR, in hhds. and bbls
Whiskey & Whiskey Bounce, } In Tierces and barrels.
Liverpool blown, Limington, Cadiz & Lisbon } SALT, In Sacks and Bulk.
Butter in Firkins,
Plaister of Paris,
A quantity of Rhode Island Cheese,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Candles and Soap in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Havannah Honey in casks,
Do. Segars in boxes,
Pepper and Pimento in bags,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS, in qr. chests.
Wrapping paper,
FF. Gunpowder in casks,
Richmond Tobacco in kegs,
Beef in barrels.

——*ALSO*——

300 *bbls. Inspected* Herrings & Shad.

☞ New Wheat Flour in barrels and half barrels, selected for family use.

** We want to purchase 1000 bushels of OATS.

October 14. d1w1aw4t

FOR SALE,

My Tract of Land, lying in the county of Loudoun, and bounding on the Sugar Land Run: containing two thousand and seven hundred and sixty four acres. I will accommodate purchasers in parcels less than the whole. I will not enter into any description of the land, supposing that persons desirous of purchasing, will inform themselves on the spot, by taking a view of the premises. Possession can be given on new year's day, in the year 1806, to any one who makes a bargain before the 15th September, after which time tenants will be fixed and the possession though at the same time as in the other case, will be encumbered with them. For terms application may be made to Thomas L. Lee, of the county, General John Minor, Fredericksburg, and the subscriber living in the county of King George.

LANDON CARTER.

Cleve, August 1. 1aw

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.
A large bright BAY HORSE,
five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded J on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a waggon whip across his buttock: also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colston.

October 28. d

Bank of Potomac, Oct. 7, 1805.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomack, that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.

October 7. 3taw

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the PRINTER.

Sept. 28. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump-Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and contain about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two instalments due 1st January and 2d July past, in amount 597 13-100 dollars—The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be Sold,

In the town of *Centreville*, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next,

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

September 2. eotf

☞ The sale of the above Lots on Stump-Hill is postponed till further notice. S. CRAIG.

October 5.

Cork Soal BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, *Prince Street*, next door to the POST-OFFICE, make *Cork Soal Boots & Shoes*, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all dampness from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to *Rheumatic and Pluritic diseases*, which are generally occasioned by the feet being wet and cold.

10th month 2d. eo

To be Sold at Public Auction,

For ready money,

On Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, between the hours of eleven and two of that day, at the door of the Coffee House in the city of Alexandria—

FOUR acres and seven-eighths of an acre of ground, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, formerly conveyed to James Wilson, merchant, lately deceased; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to answer the purpose of paying the charges of such sale, and also the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy six dollars and sixty eight cents, the amount of two promissory notes, due to Nathaniel Pendleton, from the said Wilson, and also such interest as may be then due thereon; pursuant to a deed of trust to us the subscribers for that purpose, recorded in the office of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, in the country of Alexandria, 16th July, 1805.

CHARLES SIMMS,
GEORGE DENEALE,
EDMUND I. LEE.

October 7. 2awtds

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,
Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,
An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,
A very likely active BOY,
About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

To be HIRED or SOLD,

For a term of years,
A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls—a majority of them have been accustomed to labor on a farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 10. 1aw

PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. SNOWDEN.